

TAB 4

MINUTES

JANUARY 5 and 6, 1984  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

**Members Present:** Helmut Alpers; Gordon M. Ambach; Carlos A. Cuadra; Paulette H. Holahan; John E. Juergensmeyer; Francis Keppel (Friday only); Bessie B. Moore; Philip A. Sprague; Margaret S. Warden; William J. Welsh; Julia Li Wu; and Elinor M. Hashim, Presiding

**Staff Present :** Toni Carbo Bearman; Sarah G. Bishop; Dorothy Pollet Gray; Marti D. Quigley; Diane Yassenoff Rafferty; Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar; Gerald J. Sophar; Jane D. Thomas; Carl C. Thompson; Christina Carr Young; and Barbara Lee Whiteleather, Recording Secretary

**Guests Present :** Eileen Cooke, ALA Washington Office; Dan Carter, Texas Instruments; Elliot Shelkrot, representing Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA); Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress; Rick Ventura, Coalition for Literacy; Nettie Taylor, representing COSLA; Bertha M. Cheatham, Simmons College, Graduate School of Library and Information Science (Associate Editor, School Library Journal); Robert Willard, Information Industry Association; William P. Bishop, Chairman, Source Evaluation Board on Space Remote-Sensing, Department of Commerce; James Baughman, Simmons College; Ruth Patrick, Chair, National Council on Quality Continuing Library and Information Science Education; Elizabeth Stone, Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENEX)

OPENING

REMARKS

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 9:15 a.m. The guests were welcomed by the Chairman on behalf of Members of the Commission and were asked to introduce themselves. They were reminded that as guests and observers, the Chair asks that they not seek recognition to participate in discussions. The Chair may ask guests to participate in Commission discussions if she deems it appropriate.

**CHAIRMAN'S  
REPORT**

Since the October 1983 Commission meeting, the Chairman participated in the National Forum on Excellence in Education, Indianapolis, Indiana, December 6-8. The general message from both the President and Secretary of Education Bell was that in order to achieve 'excellence in education', the burden will be on the states and the local government.

**ALISE**

Miss Hashim announced that the Commissioners were invited to the opening session (January 5, 8:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.) of the Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE) Conference on "The Challenge of the Future.

**L.C.  
PRESENTATION**

Mr. William Welsh was thanked by all for arranging a videodisc technology presentation and a discussion of the Library's deacidification project. Mr. Welsh was also thanked for his hospitality.

**MINUTES**

With the following clarification, the minutes of the October 5-7, 1983, were approved:

Page 8 - second paragraph under Thursday, October 6, 1983 should read:

"The Chairman announced that Dr. Toni Carbo Bearman was the recipient of the ASIS Watson Davis Award, which is given for continuous dedicated service to the Membership of ASIS. On behalf of the Commissioners, Miss Hashim congratulated Dr. Bearman for receiving this award."

**EXECUTIVE  
DIRECTOR'S  
REPORT - PART I**

Dr. Bearman presented updates to Part I of the Executive Director's Report, Recent Activities and Administrative Matters, October - December 1983.

--Diane Yassenoff Rafferty, the Research Associate job-sharing with Dorothy Gray was introduced and welcomed on board.

--The Syntrex Automated System is in operation, and the staff is beginning to see an increase in productivity.

--UNESCO. With respect to the President's decision to withdraw the United States from UNESCO, Dr. Bearman has talked with State Department officials. According to the State Department, we should continue working with them on UNESCO activities throughout 1984 and assist them in examining alternate mechanisms for U.S. involvement in international activities in the library and information field.

Dr. Bearman assured the Members that the staff will continue to monitor closely the situation with the State Department and will keep the Members apprised of developments as they arise.

--She reported she was invited to inaugurate The R. D. Macleod Memorial Lecture at The Queen's University of Belfast on December 2. Her presentation was on the changing role of the information professional and its implications for library educators. Copies of Dr. Bearman's presentation are available upon request.

--She attended the 7th International Online Conference Information Meeting in London, December 6-8. A report on this conference has been prepared and is available upon request.

--She also attended the November meeting of the Federal Information Managers (FIM) Meeting which addressed the following two issues:

(1) The Joint Committee on Printing's (JCP) proposed new regulations for Title 44 of the U.S. Code. The JCP is updating the 1977 regulations and is trying to move out of management and into policy making. Each agency will submit an annual publication plan to JCP for review.

(2) The JCP's interest in sending federally produced on-line data to depository libraries. JCP has established a committee to make recommendations on how depository libraries will receive federally produced on-line data.

They are surveying 14,000 libraries to determine what kind of electronic database access and telecommunications equipment they have. The JCP will publish their findings.

--Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars. The September 12, 1983, Federal Register announced the development of an OMB Policy Circular on Federal Information Management. Dr. Bearman reported that the Commission responded on 29 November to Mr. J. Timothy Sprahs, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, as part of our responsibility to advise both the Executive and Legislative branches on policies related to the information and library field. Copies of the reply describing NCLIS' concern were distributed. The staff will keep the Commissioners informed on this project.

The Executive Director's report contained a summary, highlighting important matters. She explained that she is working to shorten the length of the report and that she will include updates on programs in the progress report. Members of the Commission commented that they found the report to be very useful.

The Executive Director and staff were complimented on the preparation of the meeting notebooks. In turn, Dr. Bearman thanked the staff.

Dr. Moore encouraged the Commissioners to sit in on the weekly staff meetings when in town. She stated that she has had the opportunity to do so and found them most interesting and informative.

#### REQUESTS FOR AGENDA ITEMS

For the record, Miss Hashim reiterated the NCLIS policy that Commissioners wishing to have items placed on the meeting agenda should make the request to the Chairman in advance of the meeting.

#### TECHNOLOGY AND COPYRIGHT

Mr. Welsh pointed out that there is a major problem of copyright abuse in libraries, and there remains the question of whether and/or how authorized copying should be reimbursed. The Library of Congress (LC) is conscious of

its responsibilities under the copyright law, and its Optical Disk Pilot Program will raise important copyright issues which will need to be resolved. The Program has two aspects. Print materials will be stored on digital optical disks. Non-print or image-based materials will be stored on analog optical disks. LC will be working with the publishing community to be sure that all proprietary interests are protected.

As a point of information, Dr. Bearman said that the Commission is registered with the Copyright Clearance Center and that we pay copyright fees or obtain written permission to copy without payment of fees for all materials we copy.

Mr. Sprague suggested that, perhaps, with the rapid growth in optical disk technology, there is a role that the Commission can play in raising the level of consciousness to the problem of copying of copyrighted material.

## PRESERVATION

Mr. Welsh updated the Commissioners on the Library's plans to request \$11 million from Congress to build a de-acidification facility.

Mrs. Warden recommended that the Commission go on record in support of the Library's preservation efforts. She further recommended that a Commissioner be present at Congressional hearings to testify on behalf of building the facility. Mrs. Warden reminded the Commissioners of their role as a catalyst to make things happen. "It is key to preserving our heritage," she stated.

Mr. Sprague suggested that the Chairman consider naming a small ad hoc committee to study and review the key facts on preservation and de-acidification. Dr. Moore suggested that Malcomb Forbes of Fortune 500 be approached and asked to either print an article on the subject or convene leaders under the auspices of the Library of Congress. It was agreed that Messrs. Alpers and Sprague would meet, perhaps during lunch, to discuss the situation.

Miss Hashim asked the Commissioners how they would like to proceed. It was suggested that, as individuals, Commissioners could talk with members of the Appropriations Committee about the project. Mr. Walsh agreed to provide a fact sheet on the project for the Commissioners.

Miss Hashim informed the Commissioners that if they wish to make preservation a priority program, it can be done either in fiscal year 1985 or fiscal year 1986.

Mr. Walsh thanked the Commission for its support and concern.

NETWORKING  
10:15 a.m.

Mrs. Henriette Avram, recently named Assistant Librarian for Processing Services at the Library of Congress, gave a presentation on networking issues. This is a part of the Commission's program to update the networking section of the Commission's original planning document, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action."

Mrs. Avram provided the Commissioners with two reference documents: (1) An article entitled, "Organizations Contributing to Development of Library Standards," and (2) an overview of library networking, providing historical background on tape distribution, participation, layers of communication, authorities implementation, intersystem searching, and LC's cooperative data base building system.

Mrs. Avram stated that there are two major obstacles in the development of a network that could satisfy the urgent demands of libraries today: (1) the unwillingness to recognize the characteristics of the network configuration that exists today; and (2) the unwillingness to face up to certain complex networking problems.

The Library of Congress is the largest producer of bibliographic data, certainly in this country, and probably in the world, cataloging more items than any other single institution. LC operates the MARC (Machine Readable Cataloging) distribution service

whereby bibliographic and authority records are made available on magnetic tape to the national and international library communities. LC is responsible for the publication of the National Union Catalog (NUC), and is presently engaged in automating the NUC.

Mrs. Avram described the main bibliographic utilities:

Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) - The major bibliographic utility in this country and, in fact, internationally. OCLC was the first online utility to be developed, has the largest membership and the largest data base. OCLC is the only utility that is both nationwide and serves all types of libraries. The data base is a data resource. Even though the online OCLC file is not a catalog, it fulfills the purpose of sharing bibliographic records and providing location information for interlibrary loan.

Research Library Information Network (RLIN) - RLG uses the Research Library Information Network (RLIN) as its bibliographic utility. RLIN currently has twenty-five RLG members and approximately sixty-five non-RLG members. At the present time, the data base is smaller than that of OCLC and will likely remain so because of the difference in the size of the membership of the two utilities.

Washington Library Network (WLN) - WLN is a system offering services regionally to all types of libraries. WLN, like RLIN, has built in the capability to permit institutions to catalog according to local practices. WLN has seventy-three members and a data base that is also smaller than that of OCLC.

There is no sharing of resources among the three systems. The only data base common to all is the LC MARC file. This means that the user of one system shares resources with other members of that system but has no access to data input to any other system. The result is duplication of cataloging, conversion, and services.

Reference was made to the study commissioned by the Library of Congress Network Development Office and funded by NCLIS in 1978, "The Role of the Library of Congress in the Evolving National Network." One of the principal findings of this study is that "The Library should assume leadership in network development activities by performing the major coordinating role in applying technology and acquiring funding for the technical and standards-related tasks required to link federal, multistate, state, and local systems into the national network." The Librarian of Congress developed the Network Advisory Committee, whose purpose it was to discuss and try to resolve networking issues, e.g., should the OCLC decision on third-party use become a model for national policy? Should the creator of the records be compensated? Who owns the records one enhances? Once bibliographic records from a variety of contributed sources enter a data base, who owns the records? Who owns the data base?

In summary, Mrs. Avram stated that the most important thing is to develop a standard way for computers to talk to one another. She described the Name Authority Cooperative Partners (NACO) -- the group charged with developing and implementing standards for personal and corporate names.

Mr. Sprague asked, "What should we, as a Commission, do to move library networking along?" Mrs. Avram replied that one of the major areas of concern is copyright compensation. "If attention is not paid to this problem, it will come to a dead halt," she warned. A second major concern is the AT&T issue -- there will be a 60% - 80% increase in costs to libraries for telecommunications charges. "Where will we get what it takes in 1984 to cover these costs?" she asked.

Mrs. Warden suggested that the rural electrification project could provide a model for new legislation to help bring the rural population "into the information age."



Mr. Juergensmeyer added that this should be an area of major concern for NCLIS, and requested that discussion of it be on a future agenda. Mr. Elliot Shelkrot, COSLA liaison, was called upon by the Chairman to present COSLA's position on OCLC's attempt to copyright data. Mr. Shelkrot stated that state librarians have supported networking throughout the country, and expressed COSLA's grave concern about OCLC's copyrighting the OCLC database.

Mrs. Avram was thanked by the Members for her informative presentation.

**IFLA 1985  
COMMITTEE**

Mr. Juergensmeyer, Chair, IFLA 1985 Committee, presented a brief update on the Committee's activities since the last Commission meeting. The Committee is focussing on resources and support -- both financial and in-kind contributions -- to get the Information Center off the ground. There is a wide range of attendees at IFLA, and the Committee is concerned that the Information Center be useful to all of the visitors. Hopefully, the Center will be an example of "the ultimate goal of ultimate direct access without barriers." Mr. Juergensmeyer said he would welcome suggestions.

The next meeting will be held on January 26 in Chicago, and will be hosted by Mr. Louis Lerner, a former Commissioner and member of the Committee.

**COALITION FOR  
LITERACY**

Mr. Rick Ventura, Chair, Fund Raising Committee of the Coalition for Literacy, was invited to present an update on Coalition activities.

Mr. Ventura stated that the Coalition is seeking funding to cover out-of-pocket production and printing costs associated with their National Awareness Campaign. An estimated 200,000 people will respond annually to the campaign by calling a toll-free "800" telephone number. Although the campaign is aimed at recruitment of volunteer tutors, other kinds of responses will also be processed. There will probably be numerous general requests for information about

literacy problems and programs. Callers will be sent appropriate information handout with an invitation to volunteer their services. The goal is to serve 200,000 illiterate adults and to encourage 50,000 volunteers to become tutors.

In reply to Mr. Juergensmeyer's question, "What is the library's role?" Mr. Ventura replied that in many communities, libraries could serve as one of the organizations tied into the "800" number. In addition, adults are embarrassed to go back to a school to learn, but not to a library.

Mr. Ventura explained that 65% of the people on welfare and 85% of these incarcerated read below the sixth grade level. Adult illiterates tend to produce illiterate children, and the basic 'pay-off' for a literate nation is a savings in tax dollars and a better citizenship. The Coalition's slogan could be, "You can pay me now, or you pay me later," he said.

The Members thanked Mr. Ventura for his presentation.

The Members adjourned for lunch at 12:15 p.m.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER

It was agreed that in the future light lunches would be ordered for the Members or that there would be an open break for lunch and people could eat where they wish.

#### MR. AMBACH ELECTED PRES-ELECT CSSO

Miss Hashim announced that Mr. Ambach was recently elected President-Elect, 1983-84, of the Chief State School Officers. Mr. Ambach will assume Presidency in November 1984. On behalf of the Members, Miss Hashim congratulated Mr. Ambach and stated, "I can't think of anyone who can do a better job."

#### NCLIS/IBM TECHNOLOGY REPORT

The final draft of the report "Towards the Information Environment of 1985-90," was distributed. The charter of the report is to

describe those technologies expected to have the greatest impact on how society will function in the future. The technologies discussed in the report include: computer technology; telecommunications technology; specialized applications; and videodisc technology.

Mr. Alpers commended the staff on the report, stating that it is an effective document, providing a quick review and handy reference of technology. Mr. Sprague agreed and suggested that the title could be changed to read: "A Layman's Guide to Technology." Mr. Alpers suggested that either the April or July meeting include discussion of the implications of the findings in the report.

Dr. Cuadra discussed the implications for "downloading" -- the transfer of data from the large, commercial online services into local (usually small) computers. Once the data is available in the local computer, it can be edited, reformatted, or simply retained for future re-use. He explained that there will be numerous court cases because there are people who are "downloading" data and reusing and reselling it. "We, as a Commission, must be informed about this problem," Dr. Cuadra stated.

It was recommended that the Commission hear from an expert on the implications of technology for copyright at a future meeting. Miss Hashim agreed stating, "We need to be well informed and act as a catalyst. Non-print technology and the copyright law is becoming more and more an issue." Mr. Helmut talked about the Copyright Clearance Center and some of its problems which he had read about in the trade press. He asked to hear from an executive of the Copyright Clearance Center during, perhaps, the July Commission meeting.

3:15 p.m.

This is the second report prepared in connection with the NCLIS/IBM Joint Project to evaluate the impact of technology on libraries, information services, and all facets of society. The first report explored the recent demographic changes in the United States, and their implications for library and

information service. A third report will be entitled, "Productivity and the Application of Information Technology." A draft of this report will be distributed when available.

Dr. Bearman explained that publication and distribution of the reports have been discussed with IBM. IBM has agreed to provide camera-ready copy and art work for the report's cover. They cannot issue it as a joint report, but can provide two separate covers -- one for their publication and one for ours.

Dr. Cuadra suggested trying to get a publisher of library materials to publish the report for us. Mr. Ambach suggested that there may be a large market for the Technology Report because there is not anything available that is comparable. "This is a document which would help to bring people up to a certain level of understanding about changes to expect in technology," he said. Mr. Ambach suggested that Dr. Bearman check to see where the demand for this report would be. He suggested several groups and associations which may have a particular interest: Chief State School Officers; American Council on Education; other educational associations; Council of Governments, Council of State Legislators, etc..

It was suggested that an announcement be placed in the Commerce Business Daily seeking publishers interested in the publication. Dr. Bearman added that the publishing could include a criterion calling for copies at a reduced rate based on a sliding scale. Dr. Bearman also reminded the Commissioners that according to our legislation, NCLIS can accept bequests and gifts and that NCLIS could realize a portion of the proceeds. In addition, the report may be placed in the Depository Library through the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Juergensmeyer suggested that a disclaimer making it clear that the report is not a promotion of IBM products be included. He

also suggested the following subtitle for the report: "A survey of Current Information Technology."

Dr. Bearman reported that she is hopeful there will be a new IBM person, perhaps in April 1984. Other companies have expressed an interest in lending us a person, and Dr. Bearman is following up.

Commissioners were requested to let the staff know if they wished individual mailings of the reports.

#### BLUE RIBBON PANEL

The Commissioners received the final report of the Blue Ribbon Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data. Miss Hashim requested the Commissioners to scan the report, with particular attention to the three-page abstract, in preparing for the following day's discussion.

#### ALISE

Dr. Robert Stueart, President, Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE), formerly known as the Association of American Library Schools (AALS) was invited to discuss the activities, goals, and objectives of the Association. (Dr. Stueart wore a button with the slogan, "Take alise on life.")

The objective of ALISE is to promote excellence in education for library and information science professionals as a means of increasing the effectiveness of library and information service. The theme of the 1984 conference is "The Challenge of the Future," and continuing education plays a very important role within the goals of the Association, he said. Dr. Stueart briefly highlighted the upcoming conference, its participants, papers, and panels.

A letter from Dr. Stueart to Dr. Bearman expressing the need for quality information science education and the need for further cooperation between NCLIS and ALISE was included in the meeting notebook. Dr. Stueart described the need for standards, and the accreditation process. The Members discussed with Dr. Stueart the accreditation schools and its students and courses.

Dr. Stueart was thanked by all for his informative talk.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

Friday, January 6, 1984

The Chairman called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m.

EXECUTIVE  
DIRECTOR'S  
REPORT -  
PART II

The Executive Director's Report, Part II, included NCLIS Staff Program Work Plans for fiscal year 1984, and 1st quarterly reports.

Impact of Fees - Dr. Bearman pointed out that there is a lot of disagreement in the field on the impact of fees on access to information. Mrs. Rafferty is in the process of conducting a literature search, and a discussion paper will be prepared and distributed for Commissioner comment at the April meeting. Miss Hashim, Dr. Cuadra, Mr. Juergensmeyer, and Mrs. Holahan offered their assistance as an informal review group for the discussion paper. Mr. Welsh noted that this is a critical effort that may require more than 8% of the Commission's budget. He also encouraged "stepping up" the Commission's efforts on this very important issue. Miss Hashim stated that budget adjustments may now be necessary because NCLIS priorities have changed since the budget was prepared.

Dr. Bearman requested that information in this area be sent to Mrs. Rafferty to aid in the literature search. Mrs. Warden stated that Montana is undergoing an extensive survey of fee charging, which she will share when completed.

10:15 a.m.

The Chairman called upon Nettie Taylor, Maryland State Librarian and acting Liaison from COSLA. Mrs. Taylor stated that three concerns in this area are: (1) Data base access; (2) video disc and video tape competition -- should libraries charge rental or should they be free?; and (3) libraries are being pressed to charge in their own local

counties to bring money into the libraries. Florida is the only state that has a law stating public libraries cannot charge for service, not even for overdue books.

Miss Hashim stated that the Connecticut State Library Board recently passed a resolution stating that the State's public libraries should continue to offer basic library services free. However, she asked, what is basic service? On-line reference is considered basic in some areas, but not in others.

Higher Education Act (HEA) Reauthorization -

Mr. Keppel expressed his concern about the lack of interest in HEA by many academic libraries. Dr. Bishop responded that there are efforts within the Association of Research Libraries, American Library Association, and other groups to increase interest in HEA among libraries and smaller college and university libraries. Dr. Bearman suggested that a small group of college presidents and others, including Commissioners and former Commissioners, may wish to focus on concerns of this community, such as the quality of resources available, and how to cope with technology, automation, and preservation.

Mr. Ambach mentioned that the New York Department of Education has produced a paper highlighting major legislation, including HEA and including key issues for the academic research libraries and offered to share it with the Commission.

Mr. Keppel stated that the Commission should be worried about research libraries, and that we should not wait until September 1985. The Commission should be clear on what should be included in the revised legislation. Dr. Bishop explained that the academic community is now focussing on Title V of the Act, Student Financial Aid, and needs to be encouraged to focus on titles relating to libraries also.

Miss Hashim established an Ad Hoc Committee on Revisions to the Higher Education Act (HEA). Members serving on the committee are Francis Keppel, Chair, and Gordon Ambach. One or two former NCLIS Members may also be added. The committee's charge is to work with NCLIS staff to determine NCLIS' role in assisting the Department of Education and the Congress on reauthorization of HEA.

Information Policy -- Dr. Bearman suggested that the Commission consider inviting Mr. Robert Chartrand, Congressional Research Service, to the April meeting to discuss information policy in the legislative area. As the next logical step, and in keeping with the Commission's orientation process, the Commissioners may want to invite Mr. F. Woody Horton to the July meeting to discuss information policy activities in the Executive Branch. The Commission agreed that both invitations should be extended.

TECHNOLOGY,  
INNOVATION &  
PRODUCTIVITY

Dr. Cuadra suggested that a small group be established to define the next steps of the project and offered his assistance. Dr. Bearman agreed, adding that both outside resources and technical expertise on specific types of technology is needed. Several suggestions were made for future projects:

(1) A demonstration of a 1990 library from start to finish -- the management, the service to users, ordering of books, everything mentioned in the report to see what is good and what is bad. (Mr. Alpers)

(2) Perhaps with a small Kellogg grant, feature a small public library with pictures before and after clearly showing the change over the years. (Mrs. Warden)

(3) Sponsor a special demonstration project -- a state of the art. (Mr. Ambach)

The next steps of this project are the study of (1) technology and productivity, and (2) identifying barriers to the use of technology, especially by special populations (e.g.,



senior citizens and cultural minorities) and ways to overcome the barriers. In discussing possible future programs, Miss Hashim stated that the charge to the Program Review Committee is to recommend to the full Commission proposed programs for FY 1986. She also asked that the staff provide suggestions for continuing and new programs.

Improving Library and Information Services to Meet Changing Needs - As part of the NCLIS-Army Literacy Project (concerned with the transfer of technology in teaching adults the basic reading skills. Two sites have been selected for the demonstration project -- one urban and one rural). Mrs. Young asked the Commissioners' assistance in obtaining two Apple 2e's for the project. She reported that once this equipment was in place the project would be underway. Mr. Sprague graciously offered to pay the rental for two months on the requested equipment.

To distinguish between "Library and Information Needs of the Aging" and "Library and Information Needs of Special Populations", Mr. Welsh suggested the following title: "Library and Information Needs of Other Special Populations." The aging program would then become a subset of the larger program area on Other Special Populations.

AD HOC COMM.  
ON "A NATION  
AT RISK"

Mr. Ambach, Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on "A Nation at Risk", presented the Committee's statement on "Library and Information Skills in Elementary and Secondary Education" for the Commission's approval:

A major nationwide review of elementary and secondary education in the United States is underway. During the past year, several studies and reports have been released by prominent organizations, groups, or individuals. Among the reports is "A Nation at Risk" prepared by the National Commission on Excellence in Education (NCEE) appointed by Secretary of Education, T. H. Bell. This report and the others generally recommend more rigorous academic

programs and standards for elementary and secondary education. The recommendations would increase the number and quality of course requirements, strengthen teaching, and improve the environment for learning.

Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science support the effort to increase the effectiveness of American education. We note, however, an important void in the reports, particularly in "A Nation at Risk".

Although the report recognizes that effective participation in our "Learning Society" requires each person to be able to manage complex information in electronic and digital form, it makes no recommendations on the role of library and information resources in elementary and secondary schools. The report omits reference both to the importance of library and information resources to underpin all of learning and to the essential skills and proficiencies involved in finding and using information effectively.

A basic objective of education is for each student to learn how to identify needed information, locate and organize it, and present it in a clear and persuasive manner. This objective should be realized in part through academic courses and in part through school library media centers which provide special opportunity for students to develop research and self-study skills and to build capacities for lifelong learning.

School libraries should hold the materials to complement and supplement texts used in the various academic studies. They should introduce students to the use of their own and other libraries as places holding the record of our culture and resources for continuing

reference and learning. A major criterion for the determination of excellence at any college and university is the quality of its library and information resources; and, yet, NCEE omitted any such criteria from the determination of excellence in elementary and secondary schools.

The Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science believe that each elementary and secondary school must have school library media services of strong quality. As the Federal government, the states, local school districts and schools proceed with plans and actions for strengthening elementary and secondary education in the United States, we urge that each student be provided effective library and information services. These services should be integrated with the student's entire program of studies and should be connected with services outside of the school -- such as those of public, academic and research libraries. These services must be provided by elementary and secondary school personnel who are well qualified in library and information science and able to teach information skills and manage library resources in their schools. With these services in place for all students, the objectives of strengthening education proposed in the several reports can be met.

**MOTION**

It was **MOVED** by Gordon Ambach, seconded by Julia Wu, to adopt the statement on "Library and Information Skills in Elementary and Secondary Education, submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on "A Nation at Risk."

The motion was passed unanimously.

Miss Hashim thanked the Committee on behalf of The Commissioners for their hard work.

DEPARTMENT  
OF EDUCATION  
SEMINARS

Miss Hashim reported that the Department of Education has issued the following invitations to the upcoming seminars on the role of libraries in lifelong learning:

--Miss Hashim and Mrs. Warden, Seminar on Public Libraries, Boston Public Library, January 31 and February 1.

--Mrs. Moore, Seminar on Library and Information Science Education, University of California at Berkeley Library School, February 8 and 9, 1984.

--Mr. Ambach, Seminar on School Libraries, Dallas Independent School District, February 13 and 14.

--Dr. Bearman, Seminar on Academic and Research Libraries, Joseph Regenstein Library, University of Chicago, February 6 and 7.

Because Mr. Ambach cannot attend the Dallas seminar, Dr. Bearman was requested to contact Mr. Ray Fry, Department of Education, to request that another Commissioner be invited in his place.

As requested during the October Commission meeting, the staff prepared a letter for the Chairman's signature to Dr. Terrel Bell, Secretary of Education, urging that a fifth seminar be held "to develop shared commitment among the groups participating in the four earlier seminars, and to synthesize the findings from the other four seminars." At this point, the requested fifth seminar is being considered by the Department.

WHCLIST MOTION

By consensus, discussion of the WHCLIST resolutions #2 and #8 was deferred until the April meeting, pending completion of Department of Education's seminars on the role of libraries in implementing the recommendations of "A Nation at Risk" and Commission discussion of the results of these seminars at its April meeting.

BLUE RIBBON  
PANEL

(Continued)

Mr. Keppel, Chairman, NCLIS Committee for the Satellite Data Archiving Project, discussed the final report of the Blue Ribbon Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data. The report focussed on the archiving requirements of the proposed transfer to the private sector of the U.S. Civil Earth Remote-Sensing Satellite Systems.

Mr. Keppel praised the work of the Panel members. He stated that the group was composed of deeply concerned and very well informed experts.

Dr. William Bishop, who replaced Raymond Kammer as Chairman, Source Evaluation Board on Space Remote-Sensing Systems, Department of Commerce, was invited to update the Commissioners on the Board's response to the Panel's findings and recommendations.

Dr. Bishop reported that a Request for Proposals (RFP) has been developed and is available to all bidders in the RFP room of the Department of Commerce. The final RFP was issued on January 3, 1984; bids are due on February 29.

The following are the Panel's recommendations and the acceptance and the Board's responses to them:

(1) The RFP should specify that the U.S. Government will bear the responsibility and costs of maintaining an archive for land remote-sensing satellite data. Accepted.

(2) The contractor should provide a basic data set to the U.S. Government for the archive. Accepted.

(3) (a) Because the Source Evaluation Board is unable at this time to specify either the data requirements of the U.S. Government or the characteristics of the basic data set, the RFP should elicit proposals from bidders on the basic data set they would provide for the archive and on what terms. Accepted.

(b) In their consideration of the basic data set they would offer for the archive, bidders should be urged to use as a baseline the MSS data currently archived. Accepted.

(4) The nature of the basic data set should be subject to renegotiation in light of future developments. Accepted.

(5) (a) The RFP should distinguish the basic data set for the archive from the inventory of data the contractor may maintain for its own purposes. Included in the RFP.

(b) Special remote-sensing tasks, which are beyond the data requirements for the basic data set, and which the contractor may perform for customers by special arrangement, need not be provided to the archive. Included in the RFP.

(6) The data required for the archive should be made available to the U.S. Government promptly upon reception and preprocessing by the contractor; the U.S. Government should reimburse the contractor for the costs of reproduction and transmittal of the data for the archive. Left out "promptly" and left open to the bidders.

(7) (a) The contractor should have the exclusive right to sell all data it provides to the U.S. Government archive for a maximum period of five years from the date the data are sensed, or for a lesser period, if the contractor relinquishes its exclusive right and consents to distribution of the data from the archive before the five-year maximum period has expired. Five-year time period not included in RFP.

(b) After the five-year period, or a lesser period, as determined by the contractor, the data should be in the public domain and should be made available to requesting parties at prices reflecting the costs of reproduction and transmittal. Concept included in RFP, but specific time period not included.

(c) All requests for data subject to sale exclusively by the contractor should be provided by the contractor and not by the government archive. Included in RFP.

(d) Accordingly, the contractor should be required to maintain a physical inventory of data to service customer requests in a timely manner. Included in RFP.

(8) All data in the basic data set that are subject to the contractor's exclusive right to sell shall be made available by the contractor to all purchasers on a nondiscriminatory basis; provided, however, that this requirement should not be construed to preclude special concessions in the nature of charitable contributions that the contractor may wish to grant in support of basic research projects that rely on remote-sensing data. Consistent with draft legislation; could not stipulate in RFP as a matter of policy.

(9) In the absence of such concessions, the government should offset any adverse impacts of a nondiscriminatory price structure on basic research programs that rely on land remote sensing data and are deemed to be in the national interest. In providing this offset, the government would be serving, in effect, as the surrogate customer for the data required in research programs that qualify for support. Not addressed in the RFP; out of the scope of RFP.

(10) The archive should follow standard archival practices to assure proper storage and preservation of the data and timely access for parties requesting the data. The RFP remained silent on this recommendation and did not specify means of archiving.

(11) An Advisory Committee on the Archive should be established to periodically review and assess archival policies, practices and requirements, including the characteristics of the basic data set required for the archive, in light of changing user needs and new and emerging technologies. Not specified in the RFP.

(12) The membership of the Advisory Committee should be broadly representative of the needs and expertise of users and should include archivists with expertise in the scientific data field. Not specified in the RFP.

(13) The RFP should make clear that the archival requirements recommended above are intended to be consistent with U.S. treaty and international obligations and should be so construed. Specified much more strongly in RFP.

Dr. Bearman added that minor editorial changes will be made to the report before publication and distribution, and the report will include a brief introduction by Dr. Atkinson. She stated that the report will be made available in its entirety. In addition, the report will be published through the Government Printing Office (GPO).

Dr. Bishop stated that because of the outstanding membership of the Blue Ribbon Panel and the National Commission's involvement, the report has had such a significant impact on Congress that many of the recommendations will probably be incorporated in legislation to be introduced in the near future.

By unanimous agreement, the Members applauded the staff and the Blue Ribbon Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data for producing an excellent report. The Panel is hereby discharged, and the Commission extends its sincere thanks and gratitude to the Panel and Project Staff.



NCLIS  
COMMITTEES  
ESTABLISHED

Miss Hashim established the following permanent NCLIS Committees and charge:

Budget Review Committee:

Members: Jerald Newman, Chair; Byron Leeds.  
NCLIS Staff Liaison: Sarah G. Bishop

Charge: Review the appropriations estimates in both draft and final form. The Committee's primary concern should be the clear presentation of what the Commission proposes to accomplish during the fiscal year. (The full Commission will set program priorities, and it will be the Budget Committee's responsibility to work with the staff to translate those priorities into the documents submitted to OMB and Congress.)

Editorial

Members: Charles Benton, Chair; Gordon Ambach; Paulette Holahan. NCLIS Staff Liaison: Dorothy P. Gray

Charge: Review the draft and final versions of the NCLIS annual Report to the President and the Congress. The committee's primary concern should be the clear and accurate presentation of the highlights of Commission programs and activities during the previous fiscal year. There may be other documents for the Committee's review prior to publication.

Executive Committee:

Members: Elinor Hashim, Chair; Bessie Moore, Chair, Personnel Committee; Helmut Alpers, Chair, Program Review Committee; Charles Benton, Chair, Editorial Committee; Jerald Newman, Chair, Budget Review Committee; William Welsh. NCLIS Staff Liaison: Toni Carbo Bearman

Charge: The Executive Committee has the responsibility to act on behalf of the Commission when it is not feasible for the Commission to meet as a whole and to then report back to the full Commission.

Personnel Committee:

Members: Bessie Moore, Chair; Carlos Cuadra; Jerald Newman; William Welsh.

Charge: The Chair of the Committee will evaluate the performance of the Executive Director annually and recommend a rating to the full Committee which then recommends a performance rating to the full Commission.

Program Review Committee:

Members: Helmut Alpers, Chair; Charles Benton; Carlos Cuadra; Paulette Holahan; John Juergensmeyer; Bessie Moore; Margaret Warden; Julia Wu; and Elinor Hashim, Ex Officio.  
NCLIS Staff Liaison: Toni Carbo Bearman

Charge: Recommend NCLIS programs for fiscal year 1986 (October 1, 1985 - September 30, 1986) to present to the full Commission for discussion at the April meeting.

In addition, a small group of this Committee agreed to review the draft paper on fees and to assist with future work on the Impact of Fees on Access to Information. Members of the group are Carlos Cuadra, John Juergensmeyer, and Paulette Holahan. The draft paper will be discussed at the April meeting.

Members of the Program Committee agreed to meet at the Commission office on February 20 (a Federal holiday) to begin its work.

Miss Hashim stated that a legislative committee would not be established, as had been the case. She noted that the Commission should be continuously aware of legislation in the library and information area. The following special liaisons were established:

Legislative Liaison - Margaret Warden; staff liaison - Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar

WHCLIST Liaison - Margaret Warden; staff liaison - Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar

COSLA Liaison - Bessie Moore; staff liaisons - Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar; Toni Carbo Bearman

VISIT TO  
TAIWAN  
MRS. WU

Mrs. Wu reported that she was recently invited to Taiwan as the guest of the Ministry of Education and hosted by the National Central Library. She thanked the staff for helping her gather needed information and material in preparation for the trip. Mrs. Wu reported several interesting facts:

--The new National Central Library has a capacity for a book collection of 25 million.

--There are 3,000 libraries in Taiwan; school libraries have the weakest collections.

--A cultural center is to be built in every city in every town.

--Information development and automation are very important topics.

--The Central Library has an exchange program. The Commission was asked to consider the idea of an exchange program.

Mrs. Wu also visited the American Institute in Taiwan (formerly the USIS Libraries) and found it to be very strong in its collections of video recordings and periodicals. She also reported that the library does not have interlibrary cooperation.

Mrs. Wu suggested that it would be helpful if NCLIS had a series of slides to aid Commissioners in giving presentations. Dr. Bearman stated that this will be included in the IFLA 1985 information center project, and separate resources will be obtained to provide a professional slide-tape presentation. In addition, Taiwan officials requested information on videotapes on American libraries. Mrs. Gray will assist Mrs. Wu in an attempt to fulfill this request.

NATIONAL  
COUNCIL -  
DR. PATRICK

Dr. Ruth J. Patrick, Chair, National Council on Quality Continuing Library and Information Science Education, and Dr. Elizabeth Stone, Dean Emerita, School of Library and Information Science, The Catholic University of America, requested the opportunity to appear before the Commission to discuss the Council.

The National Council is a national group for approval of continuing education providers for information, library and media personnel. The Council was established in 1980 because of a professional desire for quality control of continuing education offerings. The Council approval has two fundamental purposes: to assure the quality of the institution or program; and to assist in improvement of the institution or program. The approval process measures the continuing education provider's capability against established criteria for quality.

Dr. Patrick outlined the criteria for quality as described in the published pamphlet.

On behalf of the Council, Dr. Patrick requested that NCLIS consider sponsoring the National Council. They feel that NCLIS is the appropriate agency for this role because of its position as an independent agency in the federal government and its position to embrace all the associations in the library and information science profession that are concerned about providing high quality continuing education to its constituents.

Dr. Moore reminded the Commissioners that "NCLIS" stamp of approval helped get the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE) off the ground, and could do the same for the Council -- more so than money." Dr. Cuadra stated that, in general, NCLIS tries to discourage being a granting agency.

Lacking a quorum because of Commissioners' attendance at ALA-related meetings, the Members were required to postpone action on the request to sponsor the National Council on Quality Continuing Library and Information Science Education until its April meeting.

**ADMINISTRATIVE  
MATTER**

The Members decided that the April meeting would be a two-day meeting (Monday and Tuesday, April 9 and 10), rather than three days as previously discussed.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

**FORMAL MOTIONS AND ACTIONS**

January 5-6, 1984

Washington, D.C.

- (1) By general agreement, the Minutes of the October 5-7, 1983, Commission meeting were approved as corrected.
- (2) Chairman Hashim established an Ad Hoc Committee on Revisions to the Higher Education Act (HEA). Members serving on the committee are Francis Keppel, Chair; and Gordon Ambach. One or two former NCLIS Members may also be added. The committee's charge is to work with NCLIS staff to determine NCLIS' role in assisting the Department of Education and the Congress on reauthorization of HEA.
- (3) It was MOVED by Gordon Ambach, seconded by Julia Wu, to adopt the following statement on "Libraries and Information Skills in Elementary and Secondary Education, submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on 'A Nation at Risk':

A major nationwide review of elementary and secondary education in the United States is underway. During the past year, several studies and reports have been released by prominent organizations, groups, or individuals. Among the reports is "A Nation at Risk" prepared by the National Commission on Excellence in Education (NCEE) appointed by Secretary of Education T. H. Bell. This report and the others generally recommend more rigorous academic programs and standards for elementary and secondary education. The recommendations would increase the number and quality of course requirements, strengthen teaching, and improve the environment for learning.

Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science support the effort to increase the effectiveness of American education. We note, however, an important void in the reports, particularly in "A Nation at Risk".

Although the report recognizes that effective participation in our "Learning Society" requires each person to be able to manage complex information in electronic and digital form, it makes no recommendations on the role of library and information resources in

elementary and secondary schools. The report omits reference both to the importance of library and information resources to underpin all of learning and to the essential skills and proficiencies involved in finding and using information effectively.

A basic objective of education is for each student to learn how to identify needed information, locate and organize it, and present it in a clear and persuasive manner. This objective should be realized in part through academic courses and in part through school library media centers which provide special opportunity for students to develop research and self-study skills and to build capacities for lifelong learning.

School libraries should hold the materials to complement and supplement texts used in the various academic studies. They should introduce students to the use of their own and other libraries as places holding the record of our culture and resources for continuing reference and learning. A major criterion for the determination of excellence at any college and university is the quality of its library and information resources; and, yet, NCEE omitted any such criteria from the determination of excellence in elementary and secondary schools.

The Members of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science believe that each elementary and secondary school must have school library media services of strong quality. As the Federal government, the states, local school districts and schools proceed with plans and actions for strengthening elementary and secondary education in the United States, we urge that each student be provided effective library and information services. These services should be integrated with the student's entire program of studies and should be connected with services outside of the school -- such as those of public, academic and research libraries. These services must be provided by elementary and secondary school personnel who are well-qualified in library and information science and able to teach information skills and manage library resources in their schools. With these services in place for all students, the objectives of strengthening education proposed in the several reports can be met.

The motion was passed unanimously.

The Committee's statement will be transmitted to the Secretary of Education and issued as an NCLIS press release.

- (4) By consensus, discussion of the WHCLIST resolutions #2 and #8 were deferred pending completion of Department of Education's seminars on the role of libraries in implementing the recommendations of "A Nation at Risk" and Commission discussion of the results of these seminars at its April meeting.
- (5) By unanimous agreement, the Members applauded the staff and the Blue Ribbon Panel on the Information Policy Implications of Archiving Satellite Data for producing an excellent report. The Panel is hereby discharged, and the Commission extends its sincere thanks and gratitude to the Panel and Project staff.
- (6) As part of the Program Review Committee, a small group of Commissioners agreed to review the draft paper on fees and to assist with future work on the Impact of Fees on Access to Information. Members of the group are Carlos Cuadra, John Juergensmeyer, and Paulette Holahan. The draft paper will be discussed at the April meeting.
- (7) Lacking a quorum, the Members decided to postpone action on the request to sponsor the National Council on Quality Continuing Library and Information Science Education until its April meeting.

February 16, 1984



## FORMAL MOTIONS AND ACTIONS

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February 16, 1984